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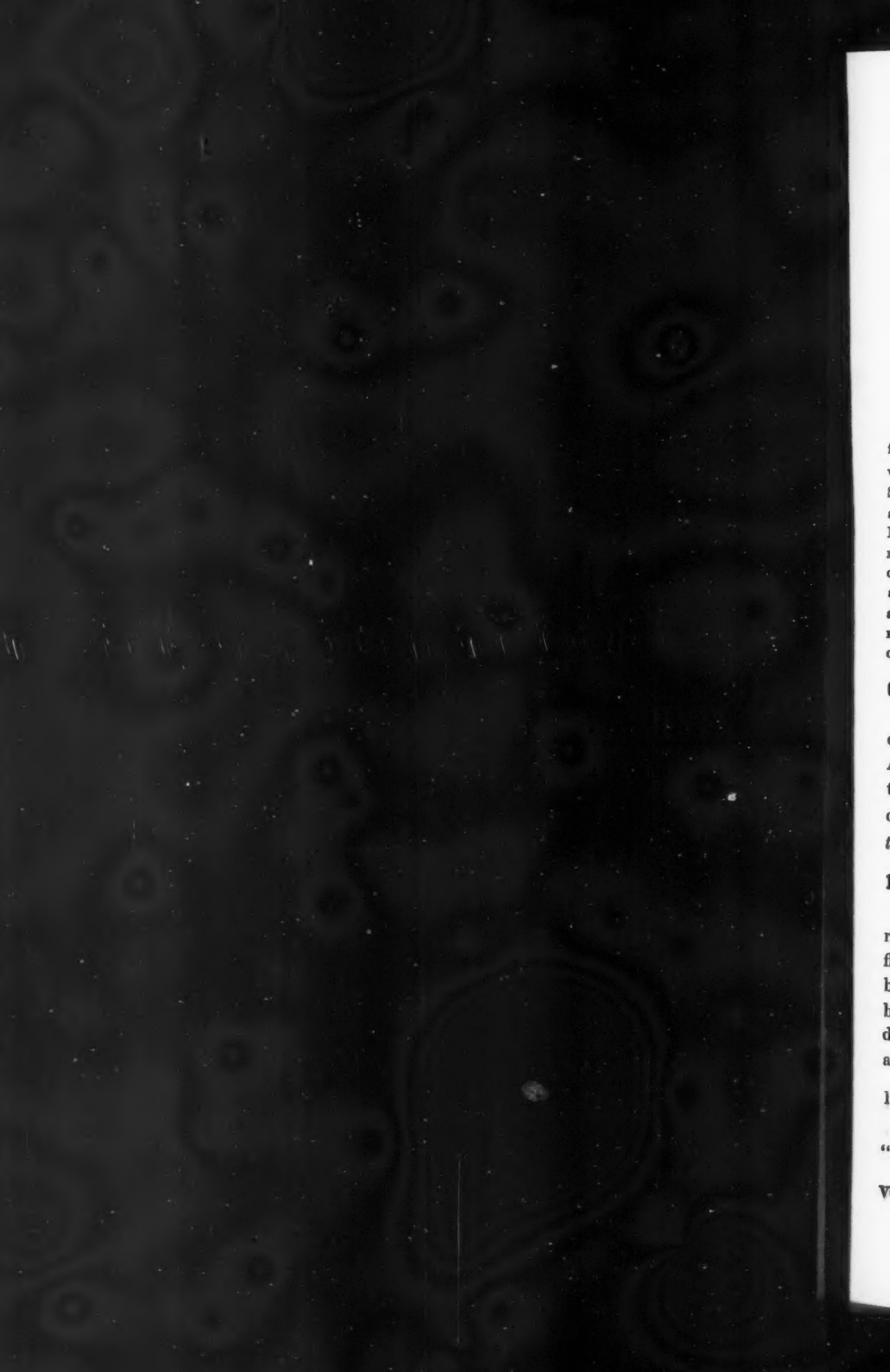
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T [Article]

INTELLECTUAL PROBLEMS AND EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATION IN THE DESIGN OF NEW SYSTEMS

S. R. RANGANATHAN

[Describes the ideas forged by Dr. Ranganathan at the International Conference on Scientific Information held at Washington from 10-21 November 1958, which he attended as a Panel-Member of Area 5—Organisation of Information for Storage and Retrospective Search. Analyses six levels of writing for six levels of audience in terms of intellectual scale. Enumerates the field of documentation. Brings out the limitation and versatility of machinery in terms of various documents. Explains data-documents and knowledge-documents. States the approach of depth classification, the role of connecting symbols, and the exhaustive facet-analysis based on the concept of Round and Level. Evaluates postulational approach to classification and its implication on the notation of CC and UDC. Formulates a list of problems to be worked for future and suggests the establishment of a research team to work on those problems.]

0 Introduction

My remarks have been prompted by two factors. These are : 1 A conflict in documentation implied in some of the papers, particularly in Area 1, the opening address on Sunday night, and the discussion during the last two days ; and 2 the fourteen papers—9 in Area 5 and 5 in other Areas—*dealing directly or indirectly with the Facet Analysis and the Chain Procedure* being developed in India for several years.

1 Conflict in Documentation

To see clearly the intellectual problems of Area 5, it is necessary to resolve this conflict. The conflict in documentation is the old, old conflict of Aristocracy *vs* Democracy. It is not here the aristocracy of birth, which is gone ; nor is it the aristocracy of wealth, which has begun to go ; it is not even the aristocracy of power, which is now dominant. But, it is the aristocracy of intellect, which will never die and which should never die.

11 EXAMPLE

A friend of an Indian author of the seventh century said to him, "Your recent work is too difficult for many." The response of the author

was to add a new sentence at the very beginning of the preface. What was the new sentence? "Prayer goes to God that this work should not get into the hands of the dull many."

12 SHORT PAPER IN EPIGRAMS

The scientific aristocrats to-day are worried over long papers. They would prefer short papers in epigrams. The fewer the epigrams, the better. According to an Indian tradition, maximum effectiveness in communication is reached at the limiting point where "the eloquence of silence" is the medium. If this ideal could be reached, the service of scientific information will be like snakes in Iceland. Perhaps such a communication may prevail in the world of men like gods, created by H.G. Wells. But will such a communication succeed in the field of science in the mundane intellectual world?

13 REPETITION OF PAPER

Another trouble clogging the machine of storage and retrieval is the repetition of papers. The languages of the world are many. There is, therefore, inevitable repetition in many languages. There does not appear to be much allergy to this kind of repetition, though my friend Prof. Kotani wished for a single world-language for all scientists. Our best wishes to that wish of Prof. Kotani.

14 RETELLING IN ONE LANGUAGE

A more wide-spread aversion seems to be against the same idea being embodied in several documents in the same language. To ease the impending crisis caused by this factor in scientific information, it is suggested that there should be a ban on such retelling. But, it must be remembered that retelling in several organs is necessary, since, in many cases a single organ does not circulate it to all. Apart from this, banning of retelling in varying styles and standards may not prove malefic, if all such re-telling stems from egotism. But it is not so. We have, therefore, to ask, "Are there valid reasons for such retelling?" The answer to this question will resolve this conflict. Here is one approach to valid reasons.

2 Levels of Audience and of Writing

We can recognise six levels of audience in terms of intellectual scale; and we, therefore, want the exposition of many of the ideas in six levels of writing.

21 SEMINAL WRITING

There are men of creative genius—very few, of course. These are the few that generate really new ideas. These are self-centres of illumination. Their creation is spontaneous. Their writing is elusive. It scintillates. It has a message. The message is often found between lines and between words. Its implication has endless layers. Whatever mechanical abstracting may achieve some day, this class of writing will be beyond its reach. It is only a few top-intellectuals that can profit from it. It belongs to level 1.

22 RESEARCH-WRITING

Next in order come the top-scintiles among the intellectuals. They feel out by their laborious research layer after layer of the implications. Their work belongs to the fundamental sciences. They create new knowledge. For this, they need to feed on the knowledge created by their peers. If the peers are few and live near one another, they commune in person; whole-man-communes with the whole-man; and the benefit is full. But these conditions are not satisfied to-day when new life has burst forth in all sections of humanity—be it Asia, Africa, Europe, America, or Australia. If whole fruit is not available, we use its essence as a second best. If whole milk is not available, we use milk powder, as second best. So also if whole man is not available, we have to use his writing as second best. And so, these top-intellectuals write. Their writings are too terse except to themselves. These belong to level 2.

23 FACT-WRITING

Next in order come the next in the intellectual scale. They apply the knowledge evolved in levels 1 and 2. Few can stay long in level 1; not even in level 2. They have to step down to level 3. They are many who belong essentially to level 3. Their application is turned on the production of new commodities, new services, and even new materials. Their writings abound in date, tables diagrams, and reports. These belong to level 3.

24 NEWS-WRITING

The population-pressure to-day is more than what can be supported by natural and near-natural commodities. These have to be supplemented by artificial commodities processed out of unconsumable raw-materials. This accounts for the enormous research activity to-day and the attempt

to organise it. The research-potential of the world has to be conserved. For this, research-in-parallel should be replaced by research-in-series. For this, every worker has to be promptly alerted in order to avoid unnecessary and unintended multiplication of effort on what is being nearly achieved elsewhere. This calls for brief prior version of achievements. The cynic may attribute it to a vulgar race in priority. But it impiles a deep social purpose. This writing belongs to level 4.

25 SALESMANSHIP-WRITING

Then come the needs of the common man. Both new knowledge and new facts should be socialised. This is the insistence of democracy. For this wide dissemination, the essence of the writings of levels 1, 2, and 3 have to be dressed in attractive form and re-told. Gamot's books are examples. Prof. Hardy's inaugural address in Oxford on Wering's Problem is another example. Sir C. V. Raman often achieves great success even in this level. This writing belongs to level 5.

26 ELEMENTARY-WRITING

Lastly come the needs of the teen-agers—in the physiological and in the psychological sense. Part of the matter of the other levels has again to be retold in an elementary form. This belongs to level 6.

3 Field of Documentation

No whole librarian, who has his responsibility to persons in all levels, will agree to the stopping of documents in levels 4, 5, and 6. But the documentalist in the librarian will resolve the conflict in documentation by restricting it to documents of levels 1, 2, and 3. This means selective storage.

31 NEGLECTED SECTOR

This conference speaks of storage and retrieval. But little thought has been turned on the selection and rejection of documents at the stage of storing. Why? Is it because there is an overshadowing by the spirit of machine-selection and rejection of documents? On the basis of the levels to which they belong, demand judgement. Machinery may externalise our memory. They may recall what is stored. But they cannot exercise judgments of value, of style, of flair, a standard, or of any other intelligible quality of a document. Because the machine cannot do this it has mesmerised us from looking at this problem and facing it? Let

us state explicitly that this conference is on documents of levels 1, 2, and 3 only.

33 WRONG DELEGATION TO MACHINE

At this stage, I wish to go back for a minute to all writings of level 1 and to most writing of level 2. The most frequently occurring word does not necessarily carry the focal idea. If Machine Abstraction works on the negative of this statement as a hypothesis, let us apply the telling phraseology. Let us not delegate to the machine the work of abstracting documents of level 1 or perhaps even documents of level 2, where new seminal or fundamental knowledge is embodied, the abstracting should be the sole prerogative of the living man and not of a robber. This does not imply that we have nothing to get out of the machine.

4 Data-Documents

Documents of level 3 are not amenable to be handled by machinery. Here are the data. They are largely commutative and associative. Therefore, the problem of storage needs only a preliminary Facet-Analysis. It does not require Facet-Synthesis either in the level of class numbers or in that encoding or in that of input for storage. In other words, there is no need to arrange the facets consistently in a preferred sequence.

41 VERSATILITY OF MACHINERY

The machine can be more versatile than man in correlating different data. For example, it can bring out the names of entities which satisfy several data in co-existence. This service is essential in technology and in most applied fields.

42 DATA-SPECIALIST

The wing of the library profession, which picks out stones, and correlates data, is the wing of Data-Specialist. Reray and myself wrote in 1951 in detail about him in 1951 in the *Journal of documentation*. He has not only to store the data picked out from time to time but also to weed out from the store all out-moded data, as and when he finds more up-to-date ones to substitute in their place. This weeding out is a continue work for the data-specialist. For data and facts are ephemeral and impermanent, whereas knowledge is more lasting and some may even be permanent.

5 Knowledge—Documents

In a document communicating knowledge, as distinct from data

and facts, we reach a deeper level. We find a longer span of life. We find that classification alone does not reveal all its import. Class number needs to be supplemented by an abstract. But the class number, the feature headings of the hierarchy of class derived by Chain Procedure from class number, and the abstract should work holistically. The abstract can then be brief and yet do its best. The printed volumes of *British National Bibliography* form a large-scale demonstration of the powerfulness of my Chain Procedure, not only in establishing feature-headings in the classified part of a documentation list, but also in providing headings for the subject index.

51 NON-COMMUTATIVE

Again, in a knowledge-document, the facets are non-commutative and non-associative. The sequence of facets is determined by what is helpful for the majority of readers. This does not imply any blind resistance to the demand of a minority—who may be a permanent majority in a specialised library or a temporary majority during a short stretch of time in a general library. In the democracy of the library, the Second Law of Library Science is the custodian of the rights of minority—permanent or temporary. It finds classification in an impasse. It involves the aid of the catalogue built on the basis of the Chain Procedure or the grouping of books belonging to several class numbers under the vigilance of the Collection Number for a special class of readers. This control is called the Principle of Parallel Movement and is described in my *Library administration*, ed. 2 (1959), chap. 6. We have to respect the denial of Commutative Law in order to avoid homonyms and synonyms in class numbers. These will produce noise and vitiate the efficiency of retrieval. The Laws of Library Science, therefore, tell the tools—Classification and Cataloguing, “Work in harmony. Don’t compete each other. Do what you can do best.”

52 CONNECTING SYMBOLS

The notational device to respect the denial of Commutative Law by knowledge-document is the use of connecting symbols. These too should be encoded and put into the machinery if machine-search is employed. Perhaps the machine can negotiate the connecting symbols directly or indirectly.

53 DEPTH CLASSIFICATION

It is not macro-thought embodied in whole books or whole periodicals that form the essence of service to workers in level 2. It is the

minute micro-thought embodied in a few paragraphs of a book or in an article that is sought. Usually, such a micro-thought presents more facets than macro-thought. For example, "Agriculture of wheat" has only two facets—the basic facet "Agriculture" and the isolate facet "wheat". But "Leaf-varies of wheat and spraying of chemicals from aeroplane in the coastal areas of South England during the wet summer months in the present decade" presents 14 facets—*viz.* Agriculture, Wheat, Leaf, Disease, Vinus, Cure, Chemicals, Spraying, Aeroplane, South England, Coast Districts, Present Decade, Wet and Summer. Arranging the facets in this sequence is found in practice to arrange the documents and their entries so as to be helpful for the browsing of readers and for economic retrieval. Depth Classification takes care of all the 14 facets and does not overlook any of them. This deep and exhaustive facet analysis has necessitated the introduction of the concepts of Rounds and Levels.

54 DOCUMENTALISTS

The wing of the library profession which analyses the thought of a document into all its relevant facets, determines the helpful sequence of the facets, assigns class numbers accordingly and prepares the documentation list—its classified part as well as its alphabetical part—depends on the co-extensiveness of the class number of each document and on the use of the Chain Procedure which in its turn demands that the Class Number should be expressive of all the relevant facets.

6 Intellectual Problems

We can now have a closer view of the intellectual problems forming the subject of Area 5. The analysis into relevant facets and the arrangement of the facets are intellectual problems. In my terminology, they belong to the idea plane—neither to the verbal plane nor to the notational plane. What the idea decides, the notation should implement. The notational system should have sufficient versatility to do so. The decision in the idea plane *ad hoc* for each document is tantalising. Nightmare is often the result. For the number of possible sequences of the facets, out of which one and only one is to be chosen consistently, is very large. It is 120 for 5 facets, 720 for 6 facets, several millions for 10 facets and so on. We know how steep the gamma function is. The probability for inconsistency is very great if we decide their sequence *ad hoc* in each case. Inconsistency will lead to chaos.

61 WORK IN INDIA

It is here that work pursued in India during the last two decades has given some relief. Our British colleagues were the first to recognise its value. The first step was to separate out work in the idea, verbal, and notational planes. During the last two years, further relief has been obtained by basing the work in each of the planes on an independent set of postulates.

62 POSTULATIONAL APPROACH

This postulational approach to classification not only gives considerable relief to the classifier. It also gives relief in teaching. With this approach practical depth classification is learnt by a freshman in about a month or two without any dose of the theory of classification. The theory, so much needed to meet unexpected contingencies and to improve the classification system, is learnt later after considerable experience in practice is gained. Very much like learning to swim before learning theory of swimming. Indeed classification is like swimming in the deep expanse of the universe of knowledge.

63 POSTULATES

There is one set of 10 postulates on which analysis in the idea plane is based. There is another set of postulates in the idea plane on the basis of which the sequence of the facets is determined uniquely. These postulates are virtually common to all the existing schemes of classification. These are the Universal Decimal Classification and the Colon Classification. The notational system of UDC and CC are equally able to implement the results of the work in the idea plane, with the aid of a small set of postulates, which are different for the two.

64 CC AND UDC

The CC notation is stouter than the UDC notation. It is also more expressive. This is due to CC being based on the facet idea from its very core whereas UDC has been allowed to put on only a veneer of facet idea on DC core which is rigid and monolithic. It has been frequently suggested by me that this fault of UDC can be and should be removed. The CC notation uses about 70 distinct primary digits. At the Dorking Conference, in 1957, Mr. Fairthorne assured me that the machine can negotiate so many digits.

7 Work for the Future

It is possible to give a small list of the work to be done in the

immediate future in respect of the intellectual problems envisaged in Area 5.

1 The second set of postulates in the idea plane, governing the sequence of facets should be increased so as to meet the situations in areas like organic chemistry and social sciences.

2 Postulates should be formulated for the verbal plane.

3 The Postulates are based on the united experience gained on floor duty and on conjectures on the normal way of thinking—especially the second set of postulates dealing with the sequence of the facets. Foskett's paper endorses the helpfulness of these postulates. But, it is desirable to examine their helpfulness more extensively by empirical observation of readers' reaction. Perhaps they may also be examined *a priori* by psychologist—particularly by specialists in the psychology of thinking.

4 The level at which the breaking up of a composite idea into more fundamental constituent ideas should be investigated. This should be done jointly by psychologists and classificationists.

5 It is being attempted to confine enumeration to a few schedules of seminal isolates; which are relatively stable and in terms of which all the dynamic and turbulent formations in the upper expressed layers can be formulated. This is at the very basis of the postulational approach to classification.

6. It is conjectural that all but the first facet of a basic subject can be looked after by six schedules of common isolates. Three of these schedules have been partially constructed. The schedules for second level space, the first and second levels of time have been published by me in the *Review of documentation*. The other three of these should be constructed.

61 One of them is the schedule of properties and values—geometrical, physical, chemical, biological properties; and ethical, aesthetic, educational, political, economic, social and legal values. It is conjectured that this schedule may include a few thousand isolates.

62 Another is the schedule of materials—raw materials, intermediate commodities of various removes and ultimate commodities—and services of various kind. It is conjectured that this schedule may include many, many thousands of isolates—say of the order of 10.

63 We have also to construct an exhaustive schedule of all kinds of action—physical, chemical, muscular, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual kinds of action.

7 It is also desirable to set up various models of abstract classifications, which have no meaning in their abstract form. They are like moulds. By pouring into them basic subjects and isolates, we make them meaningful, useful schemes. The greater the variety of abstract classifications we have in stock, the more prepared we will be to take up the challenge of the universe of knowledge at times of crisis, without a temporary break-down.

8 Organisation

It is estimated that some of the items like those of constructed by

schedules of common isolates, which are of a routine nature may require about 100 men-years. But we need not wait till the 100 men-years are completed to get results for application and use. On the other hand, we can draw from the results of investigation continuously after say one or two men-years of work have been put into the scheme. The scheme of work admits of being organised in that way. Even from the first year the benefits will begin to flow to make the selection, the storage, and the retrieval of knowledge and facts more expeditiously, more exhaustively and more pin-pointedly, than it is possible today.

May we hope that this Conference will lead to the establishment of a research-team on the intellectual problems of classification, on the construction of basic, seminal, and common isolates and on the psychological factors which lie behind this.

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U [Article]

UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS PROBLEMS IN THEIR ARRANGEMENT

V. D. DIVEKAR

[Enumerates the types of United Nations documents and their physical forms. Discusses the problem of arranging the documents by the U.N. Document Number given in the *UN documents index* or by the Sales Number given in the *Catalogue of U.N. publications*. Shows how they are inadequate in meeting the subject approach. Raises the problems of classifying and cataloguing the U.N. Documents.]

0 Introduction

The United Nations documents and publications are deposited in what are called "UN Depository Libraries" for the free use of the public for reference purposes. There is a network of 215 such libraries at present and are spread out in 80 countries. The U.S.A. has the largest number of these libraries viz. 33. England has 13 and India which stands third in this respect has eleven such libraries. Out of them, four are at Delhi and the remaining are distributed in four other States of India, namely Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

1 Types of Documents

Deposits are of two kinds : 1 Documents in mimeographed form

or by other reproduction processes—many of these documents appear finally as printed Official Records ; and 2 Printed Publications. Official Records of the United Nations consist of verbatim reports of the discussions of the General Assembly and its various committees, Security Council, Disarmament Commission, Economic and Social Council, and Trusteeship Council. These Records also include reports, supplements 'annexures' and other material 'to be considered during the meetings or drawn up in the course of the discussions.'

11 DOCUMENT NUMBER

These Official Records and allied documents referred to above bear the Official Document Numbers or symbols. They are documented according to the United Nations organ that is responsible for its publication—and not according to the subject matter of the document. So if, say, two organs are responsible for issuing a particular document then the document in question bears two 'Document Numbers'.

12 SALES NUMBER

On the contrary the 'Secretariat studies and reports' bear the 'Sales Numbers' and not the 'Document Numbers'. Sales Numbers are more or less given according to the subject-matter of the publication. Hence if the publication bears both the Document Number and the Sales Number it is better to adhere to the Sales Number, if one wants to bring publications of like subjects together. The *catalogue of U.N. publications* published each year, lists them according to Sales Numbers whereas the *U.N. documents index*, published every month, lists them according to their Document Numbers. When ordering any U.N. Publication, Sales Number only is required to be quoted if the publication in question bears one.

As its name indicates, Sales Number is primarily intended to facilitate the quick disposal of orders for publications placed at the United Nations Sales Division. These numbers are roughly divided according to various subjects is an incidental advantage to the classifier who wants to arrange the U.N. Publications according to Sales Numbers only. It is obvious from their very nature that they were not intended for classification purposes at all. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that the proportion of publications bearing Sales Numbers is too small as compared to those bearing only Document Numbers. For example, out of 396 documents and publications received by the U.N. Library in March 1958, only four had their sales numbers. This is of course natural as

most of the documents are verbatim reports of each meeting of some U.N. organ or the other.

2 Official Records

Research workers who want to study the functioning of the various U. N. organs or to study how a particular problem has been or is being tackled by a U. N. organ would like to see all the material in the form of Official Records placed together. And in the *U. N. Documents index* the documents are catalogued according to their Document Numbers. Therefore, so far as Official Records are concerned the problem is an easy one. Such documents can be most conveniently arranged according to their Document Numbers. If a document bears two such numbers, the one which is more expressive should be used. For example, *U. N. Commission on the Status of Women.—Report of the 12th session, 1958*, has two numbers E/3096; and E/CN.6/334. The latter is more expressive. For E-Economic and Social Council; E/CN.6-Economic and Social Council; Commissions the Status of Women.

The real problem that a librarian has to face is in respect of studies and reports prepared by the U. N. Secretariat or by some department as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. These studies are in book form, and as such, are complete in themselves. A research worker who uses these publications is more interested in his special field of knowledge than functioning etc. of any of the U. N. organ. A reader who will scan through the pages of a U. N. publication *viz. Future growth of world population* will find almost nothing written about the United Nations Organization. And this is natural enough. The United Nations bears the authorship of this particular publication. That is all. These books may be conveniently treated as any other publication for purposes of classification and cataloguing.

3 Arrangement

But if it has been decided to follow the Sales Numbers* in the arrangement of these books then the conscientious librarian has to face some serious problems. To him who confines his sense of efficiency to the easy location of book, the matter is pure and simple. No system of classification may bother him. The publications that he receives in

*Seventeen subject categories are used in the U N Sales Number Series such as 1 General; 2 Economic and Financial; 3 Health etc.

31 EXAMPLE

58=Publication published in 1959.

D=Belongs to the Trade, Finance and Commerce Subsection.

1=1st Publication.

1948.II.D.1	...	<i>Directory of economic and statistical projects.</i>
1949.II.D.1	...	<i>Catalogue of economic and social projects of the United Nations and Specialised Agents No. 1.</i>
1950.II.D.1	...	" " <i>No. 2.</i>
1951.II.D.1	...	<i>Review of International community problems, 1950.</i>
1952.II.D.1	...	" " <i>1951</i>
1953.II.D.1	...	" " <i>1952</i>
1954.II.D.1	...	<i>International flow of private capital, 1946-52.</i>
1955.II.D.1	...	<i>Review of International commodity problems 1954.</i>
1956.II.D.1	...	<i>United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, 1955 : Summary and proceedings.</i>
1957.II.D.1	...	<i>United Nations Wheat Conference, 1955-56.</i>
1958.II.D.1	...	<i>Commodity survey, 1957.</i>

V. 2. No. 3. October 1959

Review of International commodity problems

Sale No.	For : 1948	...	1948.II.D.6
	1949	...	1950.II.D.2
	1950	...	1951.II.D.1
	1951	...	1952.II.D.1
	1952	...	1953.II.D.1
	1953	...	1954.II.D.3
	1954	...	1955.II.D.1

4 Modification

The publication has been stopped since 1954. Now if we want to adhere to the various component parts of the Sales Number and if we are prepared to change their internal order, and if we were further prepared to add some arbitrary sign to it, wherever, we can mutilate the Sales Number for the *Review of the International commodity problems* to the following effect :

For :	1948	II. D. R. 1948.6
	1949	II. D.R.1939. 2. and so on.

'R' meaning here the 'Review.' However, while mutilating the above number we have also added a lot to the difficulties of locating the publication quickly.

5 Problems**51 CLASSIFICATION**

The system of maintaining in the same library different classification systems with varying potential depths gives rise to serious problems. And these are experienced more intensively when one has to prepare a bibliography on a particular subject. For, in that case one has to consult not one classified catalogue but as many catalogues as there are different classified systems followed in the library. And as the Sale-Number gives only a too broad indication of a subjects more reliance on Sales Number or any other number is not sufficient. The problem is further complicated by some U N publications which neither bear any Documents Number nor any Sale Number. For example, a publication entitled *United Nations flag and regulations as amended on Nov. 11, 1952* does not bear either Sales Number or Documents Number. What is true of U N document and publications, is equally true of publications of other International Organizations such as FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO etc. which bear their own symbols. In case of many of these publications they do not bear many symbols at all. In such case, one has to give the publication number of

some series or treat the publication as Miscellaneous and give some arbitrary serial number.

The problem sketched above is not put forth by any dogmatic considerations. It is only brought out as a result of experience and some thinking on the subject. In a sense, the matter is quite trivial whereas in another sense it is equally important.

52 CATALOGUING

Whether these publications which are given their Sales Number only should be catalogued at all, and if they are to be catalogued, on what principle this cataloguing should be done, is a problem which gives rise to another set of difficulties. Where should the catalogue cards of these publication be placed? With the General Catalogue or separately? If we do not catalogue these publications at all, are we to request the reader to refer to the *U. N. documents index* to find out various Sales Numbers for a particular serial, which in itself is quite a tiresome process, or is the reader to be directed to an assistant in charge of the United Nations Publications who knows all the intericacies of the system? In that case, how far the work remains impersonal? These and other problems spring up to the mind when we consider different facets of the question.

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V [Article]

STANDARD FOR ACCREDITATION OF LIBRARY SCIENCE SCHOOLS IN INDIA

R. S. SAXENA

[Points out the need for creating an accrediting agency for Library Science Schools of India and suggests the standards to be set forth by such an agency for evaluating the basic programme of education for librarianship.]

1 Introduction

The democratic set up of our country and the socio-economic pressure on the State due to over-population are the factors mainly responsible for the speedy growth of the Library Movement in India during the present era. The Government as well as research organizations are setting up new libraries at a speed unimaginable twenty years ago. The newly opened libraries are trying their level best

in serving the community by providing opportunities of supplying knowledge and information to every member of the society irrespective of age, caste, creed, sex, vocation or place of residence. In other words they are serving the community as effective media of mass education. Similarly the research libraries are assisting the research workers a great deal by supplying nascent—thought on their research topics. However, most of these libraries suffer from what of adequately trained personnel; as a consequence they fail to be as serviceable to the community as they should be in consideration of their equipment.

2 Lack of Training Facilities

This is due to the fact that in India adequate training facilities for the librarians do not exist. The Library Schools run by the universities and library associations of various States do not have enough teaching facilities in the form of qualified teachers or balanced curriculum. There exists a great unevenness in the quality of training imparted by the various library schools. The standard, minimum qualification for admission, duration of training, subjects covered, nature of practical training, quality of teaching, vary a great deal from one school to another. For the scientific growth of libraries in India, it is desirable that this great disparity in teaching standards of the various library schools of India be reduced to minimum and proper standards be set forth by some competent body to ensure uniform training standards. The need for setting up some central body for laying down standards and minimum staff requirements for different library schools in India is all the more important in view of the increasing demand for trained personnel.

3 India's Need for Trained Librarians

In his *Library development plan : Thirty-year programme for India* (Delhi University publications, Library Science Series, 2), 1950, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan has shown that India will require about 1,20,000 trained personnel for manning the libraries when the library personality of India will reach its full stature in a period of 25 years.

4 Malaise

To meet this need of 1,20,000 library personnel, most universities and library associations are trying to start courses in Library Science. But it is doubtful whether they pay adequate attention to their resources including competent and qualified staff for teaching the subject

and equipment. As a consequence, the librarian from these illequipped institutions fail to be adequately serviceable. This is painfully true of some library associations which, for reasons like money-making for the organisation or glorification of some individual, start short-term training courses in library science. Unfortunately there is no Indian organisation at present to control and regulate the running of courses in library science. If bad coins are recognised along with the good, the bad one's inevitably drive out the good. At present, in the absence of any regulative organisation, the Certificates or Diplomas given by illequipped institutions get recognition along with those given by others which deserve recognition. As a consequence it is feared that if we do not hasten the creation of a suitable accrediting agency for library schools, the personnel certified by mushroom institutions will crowd out the really deserving personnel from the profession.

5 Remedy : Accrediting Agency

From the experience of the advanced countries of the world like the United States and Great Britain, we find that the National Library Association of the country will be the most competent body to serve as an accrediting agency for programmes of library education. Unfortunately in India no powerful National Library Association like that of American Library Association or British Library Association exists at present. Hence to leave this important responsibility in the hands of the inactive Indian Library Association would be unwise. Fortunately we have a more responsible organisation which may safely be entrusted with the responsibility of controlling and regulating the running of library science courses in India. I refer to the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission. Through the agency of this Committee, the University Grants Commission has already done much to raise the salary-grades of University Librarians and improve their qualifications through seminars and facilities of training abroad. It is worth mentioning that behind these achievements is the hand of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan—Father of Library Movement in India,—as Chairman of the Library Committee. Consideration of the status of this Committee together with those of its existing personnel should justify the entrusting of an additional responsibility to this body. I believe I speak for the profession in India when I suggest that the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission should shoulder the responsibility of serving as an Accrediting Agency for Schools of Library Science. I venture to submit the following blue print of the functions of this agency.

6 Accrediting Agency : Its Functions

61 TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Availability of qualified library science teachers is prerequisite for the efficient function of a library school. Unfortunately the number of adequately trained personnel for manning library schools of India is insufficient. This fact adversely affects the trainees. Experience has shown that any practising librarian cannot *ipso facto* be a competent teacher of library science. In fields like Law, Medicine, Engineering etc. it is a well established tradition that mere graduates in these fields are never entrusted the task of teaching in the professional schools. The teachers must have either a post graduate degree in that field or must have an additional qualification besides experience in the profession. Our library profession should also follow the analogy of other professions. Persons holding Master's Degree in Library Science should be considered as competent to teach library science. Failure to recognise this fact has produced very unhappy results in the training given to the librarians.

611 ESTABLISHMENT OF TEACHER'S TRAINING COLLEGE

To our misfortune the number of librarians holding Master's Degree in Library Science in India is very inadequate. An alternative suggestion, therefore, is that the agency do create a Teacher's Training College in Library Science to train prospective teachers in Library Science.

The present practice of asking a busy librarian to give 2 or 3 lessons in a week during his out-of-office hours is having a disastrous effect. Even with provision for full-time teachers for which University Grants Commission is making arrangements, good results cannot be obtained unless the would-be teachers are given training in the work of teaching library science.

6111 Organisation of the Training College

The Training College for library science teachers must be manned by most highly qualified and experienced staff. The training course may be of six months' duration. For the present we may have only one training college. The qualifications of candidates for admission to this training College should be as follows :

- 1 Diploma in Library Science
- 2 At least three years experience of library work in some library of good standing ; and
- 3 Good academic background.

The starting of new library schools and the appointment of full-timed teachers should wait for six months—that is till teachers in library science are trained.

This kind of passing the programme is essential to get proper results and the University Grants Commission should give immediate thought to this important aspect of library science training to prospective librarians on whose shoulders rests the future scientific development of the library stature of India.

62 MAINTENANCE OF A LIST OF APPROVED LIBRARY SCHOOLS

The Accrediting Agency should set forth the following standard for evaluating the basic programme of education for librarianship covering the periods of at least three months for Certificate Course, one year for Diploma Course and two years for Master's Degree Course. A list of library schools offering programmes approved under the standard set forth by the Accrediting Agency should be maintained. The degree or certificates awarded by institutions or organisations not included in this approved list should not be recognised by the Government and other local bodies for purposes of appointment for the post of librarians in their libraries.

The Accrediting Agency will determine the eligibility of a library school for inclusion on the approved list on the basis of evidence presented by the institution, of the report of the visiting committee appointed by the board and of other pertinent information.

63 STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITATION

The Accrediting Agency should set forth following standard for giving recognition to any library school and its inclusion on the approved list of recognised schools of library science :

631 ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Library School responsible for the programme of library education shall be an integral part of the parent institution and shall be assured of status and continuing financial support sufficient to carry out the programme in accordance with these standards. The programme shall be administered by the qualified executive officer.

632 FINANCIAL POSITION

The Library School should have enough funds to develop and maintain professional education in accordance with the general principles set forth in these standards.

633 TEACHING STAFF

The Library School must have sufficient qualified staff for teaching and the qualification of the teaching staff in no case be less than

1 At least a second class M. A. in any subject with Diploma in Library Science from a recognised University ; or

2 A B.A. with Diploma in Library Science from a recognised university and at least five years' experience in some responsible capacity in library recognised by the State.

634 ADMINISTRATIVE AND NON-INSTRUTIONAL STAFF

Library School must have adequate administrative and non-instructional staff for carrying out its administrative and instructional responsibilities.

635 CURRICULUM

Library School must include certain basic subjects like library organisation, administration, reference service, bibliography, library classification (theory and practical) and library cataloguing (theory and practical) in their curriculum. Besides this, a Library School must make adequate arrangements for practical training of the trainees each day throughout the training period.

636 ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Minimum uniform qualifications for admission to the Library schools whether for Certificate or Diploma or Degree Courses must be laid down in specific terms and they must be strictly adhered to while selecting candidates for admission to Library Schools. Only a limited number of students should be admitted in each class for library science training. Not more than thirty students should be admitted in any library science class.

637 DEGREE OR CREDENTIALS

Appropriate credential i.e., Degree, Diploma or Certificate will be awarded to candidates who pass the prescribed examinations after undergoing theoretical and practical training imparted by the Library School and satisfying the library school authorities about their attendance, class-work and conduct.

638 QUARTERS & EQUIPMENTS

Quarters should include class rooms, administration room and assembly rooms that are adequate and suitable for the programme of

the school. These quarters should be equipped for effective administration and instruction.

639 LIBRARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Library School must provide adequate library facilities to the trainees including collection of suitable books on library science.

7 Conclusion

We sincerely hope that the University Grants Commission which under the leadership of an exceptionally able administrator, Dr. C. D. Deshmukh has already done a great deal in improving the university libraries and its librarians, will not lag behind in taking up the responsibility of acting as an Accrediting Agency for the library schools in India and will soon set up at least one school for the training of teachers for teaching library science in one of the recognised library schools of India.

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W [Article]

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ITS RESUSCIATION

P. N. KAULA

[Explains succinctly the background of the library movement and the activities of the Indian Library Association. Bemoans the decay of the national organisation and investigates the reasons thereof. Examines the steps to be taken for its rejuvenation and revitalisation. Suggests an amendment to the present constitution to make the State Associations as Branches of the ILA. Stresses the need for convening the next conference early].

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[Any suggestion for the resuscitation of the ILA by the members of the profession would be published in the *Library herald*. They may please be sent to the Editor.]

0 Introduction

I have been prompted by the note* of Shri Sant Ram Bhatia, Editor, *Indian librarian* and one of the veterans of the profession, to raise a similar voice through the pages of the *Library herald*. I am equally prompted by the address of Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf, till recently Library Consultant with the Rockefeller Foundation, on the American Library Association, which appears elsewhere in the present issue.

**Indian Librarian*, 14 ; 1, June 1959, 31.

1 Historical Background

The Indian library movement is still in infancy in spite of the fact that we have been in the thick of this movement for half a century. The pioneer attempts at Baroda by the late Sayaji Rao Gaekwar in 1910, kindled the spark of the library development in the country. The people themselves carried the spark to their then provinces now States, and formed the state library organisations. Andhra Desa being the first in this venture, established Andhradesa Library Association in 1914, now rechristened after the integration of the Hyderabad State as Andhra Pradesh Library Association. The other States that followed Andhra were Bengal, Madras, Punjab, Bihar, Kerala, Bombay, Delhi, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. The Bengal Library Association, Madras Library Association, Punjab Library Association, Bihar Rajya Pustakalaya Sangh, Kerala Library Association, Bombay Library Association, Delhi Library Association, U. P. Library Association, Madhya Pradesh Library Association were established in 1925, 1928, 1929, 1936, 1941, 1944, 1953, 1956 and 1957 respectively. In fact in certain States regional library associations and district library associations also came into existence. All these associations kept the spark of library movement alive and made both the Government and public conscious about the library needs of the country. All these attempts culminated in the passing of the first Library Act in India—Madras Public Libraries Act in 1948.

2 Birth of the I L A

At the apex of all these states associations, the need for a national organisation was felt acutely. Two attempts were made to bring Indian librarians together to discuss library problems. The one sponsored by the Government of India was held at Lahore in 1918, called the first Library Conference and attended mostly by non-librarians. The second attempt was made at Madras under the auspices of the Indian National Congress. The first All-Asia Educational Conference held at Banaras in 1931 also brought together some library pioneers who discussed among other problems the need for having a national organisation. The Indian Library Association at long last took its birth in 1933 in Calcutta.

3 Record of I L A

31 PRE-INDEPENDENT ERA

The ILA ever since its birth, worked for the promotion of the library movement in the country. It tried to achieve the object by

holding biennial conferences, discussing library problems and issuing a quarterly *Library bulletin*.

22 INDEPENDENT ERA 1

After the Independence, ILA started the dynamic programmes in various ways. Its biennial conferences became highly academic in outlook and resulted in bringing forth some of the vital problems in techniques of library science. The *ABGILA* (Annals, Bulletin, Granthalaya of the Indian Library Association) was started in 1949 in continuation of the *Library bulletin* which had stopped publication in 1946. It also took up certain international assignments which were offered to it. It got the grant both from the Union Government as well as from some of the States. It started a Publication Series, both in English and in Hindi and also pursued library matters vigorously at all levels. Even the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee were circulated to members to inform them about the activities of ILA. This went on up to the middle of 1953.

33 INDEPENDENT ERA 2

After the All-India Library Conference at Hyderabad in 1953, the Association has gone into a long slumber. It only woke up in April 1956 to hold the next biennial All-India Library Conference at Calcutta. The only spirit of activity by the Association was the publication of a few issues of the *Journal of the ILA* about that time. The last issue brought out was that of October 1956, i.e. exactly three years ago. The conference, therefore, brought some hope in the minds of the members of the profession who expected that the Association after having got up from a long slumber would not again fall a victim to it. In fact the presidential address of Shri Bashiruddin was a mild warning to those who were again taking up the reins of the administration of the ILA.

The Association has again gone into even deeper slumber and there is nobody to wake it up. At first the biennial conference was held after three years but now there is no move for another conference though it is more than three years. Who is going to bring it to life?

4 Result of the Inactivity

The inactivity of the Association since 1953 i.e. for the last six years except for some break in 1956, has affected the solidarity and prestige of the library profession. Even at the International level, the status of the national organisation has been injured by this long inactivity.

In the democratic set up of our country, any profession can thrive through democratic means. The library profession which has now within its fold hundreds of librarians trained from various universities and associations, have no media to forge the library ideas and solve library problems at the national level. Some of them who have joined the profession in recent years are quite unaware of the existence of the ILA.

5 Leadership in Library Science

Against this present inactivity of the national organisation, India has earned a distinction among the nations of the world by its contributions to Library Science. An International Conference on Classification was held at Dorking (England) in May 1957 to discuss the contributions of India during the past thirty years. Some of the ideas promoted by India in the field of classification and cataloguing are being accepted by specialists abroad. They still look to India for further guidance and contribution in the pursuit of Library Science. In fact, I am reminded of what Dr. Luther H. Evans, former Librarian of Congress and later Director-General of Unesco, stated when he visited Delhi in 1951 that India was *fully-developed in Library Science*, rather than under-developed.

6 Where the Fault Lies ?

Perhaps the weakness of the profession itself is to be blamed for this inactivity of the ILA. If the profession were strong, the management would have worked and contributed to the good of the profession. But the librarians who enter the profession, are interested in finding ways and means for their promotion and are seldom interested in the profession as a whole. Even at the State level, even librarians who are financially better placed, do not want to share the burden of the profession and so keep themselves out of the mass of the library movement carried forward by the state library associations. If they themselves are not interested in the profession, the profession can not be expected to stand on its own legs. It is really very sad that some of the state library associations have very few librarians as their members and even those very few who are members, are not active enough to better the profession. In despair, it looks to the ILA for their ills and if ILA is itself fatally ill, God alone can take care of them.

We have, therefore, nothing but to witness the slow decay and degeneration of the profession in the absence of a strong dynamic

national organisation. This was emphasised by Miss B. Holt, Cultural Affairs Officer, India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme. She stated that *the absence of a strong national organisation was the greatest impediment in the development of the library movement in India.*¹ A professional organisation has got three main responsibilities which have been analysed as under :

- 1 Responsibility for leadership ;
- 2 Responsibility for public relation ; and
- 3 Responsibility to act as sort of conscience for the profession of librarianship.²

61 THE REMEDY

There are two ways to bring the ILA to life. One is by convening the next conference immediately by the present office-bearers to inject new life into it.

The other alternative is to requisition a General Body meeting of the Association through a joint representation to be made to the President by the so-called members of the ILA (since no subscription has been collected for the past several years). The latter method is not a happy method and we should try to desist from it as far as possible.

7 Personality of I L A

Even when the next conference is convened and new office-bearers elected, the Association will not get *Kaya kalpa*. Even after the Association having completed 25 years of its existence quietly, without (slipping) a *Silver Jubilee* it has not been able to enrol more than 300 members in spite of the fact that we have got many hundreds of librarians and libraries in our country today. A democratic organisation should induce all the members of the profession to be its members and contribute their mite to it. The organisation should be as representative as possible.

The American Library Association has a membership of 21,000. Its membership is well over 200 times what it was in 1900. In 1950, its membership increased by 25% over that of 1940. The Library Association of U.K. has a membership of 13,000. All this may appear incredible to most

1 HOLT (B. Miss) : Library needs of India. [*Library herald*, 2 ; 1, April 1959, 17.]

2 CLIFT (Daved H.) : Professional library association—Its programme and responsibilities. [*Canadian Library Association bulletin* 16 ; 1, July 1959, 7-11.]

of us but it is a factual record of their strength. Why we cannot emulate their example ?

8 Constitution

India is a federal country having States as its constituent organs. A national organisation in such a constitutional set-up of our political and administrative life, should conform to this pattern. The present constitution of the ILA does not recognise the state library organisations as its organs. They are only affiliated bodies, if they choose. Nor, do organisations draw their life-blood from their parent the state organisation. The ALA is constituted on an *ad hoc* basis by members who are like-wise members of the state organisations. Duplication of membership and in certain cases triplication also arises out of this situation. The librarians who are not themselves amenable to join any of these organisations, keep themselves aloof on the pretext that they are unable to pay multiple subscriptions. That is perhaps a reason for the poor membership of all organisations and lack of professional interest among the members. The handful of them who continue to be the members at least of ILA, are those who are also able to get deputed to attend the conferences whenever these are held.

These few persons who attend the conference take part in electing the office-bearers of the Association. The mass of the members of the profession who may be the member of the state organisations, have no say what-so-ever in this set-up of the national organisation.

91 Suggestion for a New Set-Up

Why not we take the analogy of certain important organisations into consideration ? We may have the National Association with state associations as its Branches and regional and district association as constituents of the Branches. The members of the state organisations shall be the members of the ILA and ILA shall draw strength and invoke co-operation from all members in the country. To work out this set up would require an amendment to the present constitution of the ILA. I had also expressed this idea at the General Body meeting of the ILA at Calcutta in 1956. I now feel that this suggestion may be considered by those interested in the rejuvenation of the ILA.

It is not my intention to force these ideas on to others after a lapse of three years. I simply have thrown a suggestion for what it is worth. I have been feeling like many others about the inactivity of the Association and have given thought to its survival. After all to prolong its

present torpor should not be the aim of its members. It has to be brought to life and made active exactly in the same way as other national organisations in other countries are functioning. In addition to advancement in Library Science, we want a dynamic library organisation equal to our status.

92 Holding the Next Conference

The initiative should, therefore, be taken by the State organisations to invite the ILA to hold its next conference at a place mutually agreeable to them. They should also consider to convert themselves as Branches of the national organisation. A notice of the amendment to the constitution may be issued in accordance with the bye-laws of the ILA.

93 New Constitution

According to the new set-up as suggested, the members of the ILA in various States shall constitute a Council of the ILA—10% of the total membership of each Branch. The institutions shall enrol themselves as members of the ILA at the Branches and 2% of the institutional members shall be representatives on the Council. The members of the Council shall meet biennially to elect the Executive Committee and office bearers. These may be 31 or 10% of the Council whichever is less. The Association should have a permanent Head Office and some zonal offices. The Secretary at the Head Office shall be paid by the Association. The Association shall affiliate other All-India organisations with similar objectives, if any. The subscription for membership shall be the same as at present. 5% of the collection from membership in each State shall go to the ILA. The ILA shall scrutinise the membership of the Branches and approve of their elections. It shall formulate the policy and the programme of all the Branch organisations.

To cite one example, there is the need to standardise the training courses run by various associations in our country at present. This can only be done by the ILA. In fact, ILA can be the accrediting authority for the training schools like the American Library Association.

94 Future

India is rapidly developing in various fields. In the library field also the progress should be reflected. The underdevelopment in library set up as against "full development" in Library Science will become

transitory. We will soon have a net-work of libraries manned by an army of trained librarians. It is time that the ILA is revived to guide the profession on right lines, otherwise the next generation shall accuse the pioneers of the library movement who are still with us, for neglecting their responsibilities.

It is hoped that these efforts would bear fruit in the interest of the profession and the country.

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X [Lecture]

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

KEYES D. METCALF*

[Records the address of Dr. Metcalf to the delegates to the "Work flow" Seminar of the University Grants Commission and the members of the Delhi Library Association on 7 March 1959 at Dewan Chand Hall, New Delhi. Describes the structure of the American Library Association and its activities. Stresses the importance of university libraries and emphasises the need for suitable library buildings.]

1 American Library Association

Dr. Metcalf stated that the American Library Association which was year 83 old, had more than 20,000 members. The subscription for membership was according to the salaries of the members from \$3 a year to \$25 a year. Some paid even more. The Association came into being in 1853 after a struggle of 23 years. It was organised in 1856 and for 30 years it had only a few hundred members. It had now become a complicated organisation and had to be broken up into groups like public libraries, school libraries, college libraries, special libraries etc. and at the same time there were other groups by function like classification, cataloguing, organisation and yet another category like children etc. General Sessions were held annually and were attended by about 5,000 members. It had a Council of 167 persons, of whom 1/3 members are elected at the annual election. There were 2 nominees for each type of work and others represented, various groups like College Librarians Association, School Librarians Association and District Librarians Association etc. The Council elected 10 persons to form the Executive Committee. President is elected for one year.

*Rapporteur : P. N. Kaula

2 Activities of the ALA

Activities of the Association were carried out by the staff of the headquarters. The Executive appoints Committees of 30 to 40 persons and entrusts work to those Committees. For example, a Committee on Publishing, publishes 20 to 25 books in a year. He stated that there was a Board for Education in Librarianship.

3 Other Organisations

The Association had divisional library organisations like Association of Research and College Libraries. The Association of Research Libraries was formed on the basis of one member per 50 institutions. He stated that there were also library associations in each State. In spite of the vigorous movement, there were millions of people in rural areas without libraries.

4 University Libraries

Dr. Metcalf also stressed the importance of University Libraries in the United States. He said that a university like the Harvard University had been in existence for 300 years. It was on the basis of the service that librarians could get professional status and scale-of-pay. In U. S. they had achieved that status because they had proved most useful persons to anyone seeking their help.

5 Library Buildings

Dr. Metcalf emphasised the need for good library buildings. According to him, library buildings should be constructed by bringing in the architect and the librarian together. He said that in India the library buildings had to be new and so librarians had to see that the buildings that were erected, were functionally good.

6 Ranganathan's Remarks

Dr. Ranganathan while introducing Dr. Metcalf, stated that he was one of the stalwarts in the library profession who had a wide and rich experience of half-a-century behind him. Dr. Ranganathan said he was one of those old persons who pinned their faith in young people. It was due to them that the library garden had begun to flower. He had stated in one of the meetings of IFLA that it could not do any useful work unless the average age of the members was brought down to 34.

7 Vote of Thanks

Shri P. N. Kaula proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Metcalf, stated

that in India librarians had heard of that great genius—Dr. Melvil Dewey through his contributions but they were pleased to hear the great librarian after Dewey who had entered the profession as early as 1902, as one of the disciples of Dr. Dewey.

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Y [Reviews]

REVIEWS

OTTERVIK (Gosta) etc: *Libraries and archives in Sweden* translated by Richard Cox. 7½" × 5½". 217 p. Swedish Institute, Stockholm.

The history of libraries and archives of a country besides being a reflection of the educational activities in the social, economic, scientific and cultural fields, proves an important source of information about their organisation and set up; and a remarkable illustration with regard to Sweden is to be found in the Swedish Institute's publication *Libraries and archives in Sweden*.

Differing in treatment from the *Indian library directory* of the Indian Library Association or the Union Ministry of Education's *Libraries in India* or British Library Association's *Year's work in librarianship*, this is one of the very few attempts made to describe in a crisp manner the libraries of Sweden, a task which indeed compells emulation.

Of 217 pages, 168 pages deal with libraries. Libraries have been classed in two categories viz, 1 University and research libraries; and 2 Public libraries. Each category is again divided into various types of libraries. Complete information regarding stock, annual circulation, staff, catalogues, and address about each library has been given. Library co-operation, library associations, and the future of Swedish libraries are dealt in three chapters. Training in library service both for university and research libraries and public libraries are dealt with separately. Greater emphasis on training seems to have been laid on the latter.

Photographic illustrations numbering over 60, tend to a better understanding of the library buildings, furniture, stack, catalogue, reading room and other amenities. Detailed information on library techniques are not found, which is perhaps not the object of the book if not beyond its scope. Provided with an index, the publication is very usefully appended with a list of Swedish National Bibliographies and

recent literature on Sweden. Paper, printing, and the general get-up is very attractive. The publication is bound to inspire any library authority or organisation to launch a similar project with regard to India.

V. SUNDARAM

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. *Southern Asia accessions list*. V. 8, No. 6, June 1959. Cr. 4°. P. 327-94. Orientalia Division, Library of Congress, Washington.

The *Southern Asia accessions list* issued by the Library of Congress, Washington, which began in January 1952 as a quarterly, has changed its periodicity to a monthly from January 1957. The coverage of countries is comprehensive. The list contains not only monographs but also articles from selected periodicals in certain languages, the choice depending upon the personnel available to handle the materials.

The list is bi-partite. Part I contains materials available in Western languages. These are arranged first by countries and then by subject under each country. Part II is devoted to the languages, the materials being arranged by countries and then by languages within each country. With regard to the Indian languages, only four languages—Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi and Marathi—have been included. The omission of Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam in which the output is considerable, is perhaps due to lack of personnel in the library to process these.

The utility of the classified bibliographies over alphabetical ones has been demonstrated by the *British National Bibliography* and the *Indian National Bibliography*. The bibliographies brought out by the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi can be cited as another example for the classified arrangement. It should not, therefore, be difficult for the Library of the Congress with its vast resources, to adopt a classified pattern.

The statement in the Preface to this list that the object of this publication is to stimulate in Southern Asian countries the compilation of bibliographies which will eliminate the necessity of the lists, is not perhaps well founded. The scope and objective of the bibliographies of those countries are quite different from this list which may continue, in spite of the national bibliographies brought out by them.

C. S. KRISHNAMURTI

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NOTES AND NEWS

INDIAN

51 Degree Course in Library Science

The Academic Council of the Madras University on 30 September 1959, recommended to the Senate, the establishment of a Department of Library Science and the institution of a Degree Course in Library Science.

The University had received a donation of a lakh of rupees from Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, representing his life's earnings, for instituting the Sarada Ranganathan Chair in Library Science. The University having trebled the amount, had approached the UGC for implementation of the proposals. The UGC appointed a Visiting Committee to examine the scheme and on its recommendation, UGC has sanctioned both recurring and non-recurring grants during the Second Five-Year Plan for the establishment of a Department of Library Science with a Professor, Reader and two lecturers.

Those who paid tributes to the munificent donation of Dr. Ranganathan included the Vice Chancellor himself. Mrs. Monz Hensman said that Dr. Ranganathan had made "tremendous sacrifice" while Shri K. Balasubramania Aiyar remarked that Dr. Ranganathan was greatly responsible for making library science popular throughout the world.

52 IASLIC Conference

The Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) will hold its third Conference at Calcutta in December 1959. Two technical symposia on the following topics will be discussed :

- 1 Development of libraries under the Third Five Year Plan with particular reference to special libraries and information centres in India ; and
- 2 Bibliographical controls of materials in special libraries.

An exhibition of technical publications and scientific library equipment and accessories will be organised as one of the programmes of the Conference. The delegation fee will be Rs. 5.00 only. For further details please contact the General Secretary, IASLIC, Geological Survey of India, 29 Chowringhee, Calcutta-16.

53 Book Festival

A Book Festival was organised at Amabla from 3-6 October 1959.

The Festival was inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India. Books on cultural, economic and political features were displayed from foreign countries. Book on Indian culture besides governmental publications, rare books and manuscripts, newspapers and periodicals, children's literature, library science, and education, brought out in India were also displayed. Works of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan formed a separate category in Library Science. A Library Seminar on 'Librarians and the people', was also organised. The convener and organiser of the Book Festival was Shri M. L. Bhagi, District Librarian, Ambala.

54 Central Medical Library

The first Central Medical Library will be established in India during the Third Five Year Plan according to the recommendations of the DGHS Advisory Committee. The whole project is estimated to cost Rs. 4,000,000 and will be completed in several phases. The library will be housed on a 15-acre plot of land having a reading capacity for 350 persons.

The library will have its branches in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The present DGHS Library will form the nucleus of this library in New Delhi. It will subscribe to 5,000 medical periodicals and procure back numbers of all the important one's for the past 30 years. A micro-filming section to supply photostat copies of micro-documents will also be attached to the library. The Library will serve as the National Bibliographical Centre for medical literature.

55 India Office Library

The Government of India is pursuing "a new line of approach in regard to the transfer of the India Office Library which would yield better results." This was stated by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in the Rajya Sabha on 10 August 1959. He also said that the matter was pursued with the British Government and it would be continued "to press our claims till our just and legitimate demand has been met." Prof. Kabir said that UK Government's attention had been drawn to the removal of some books to various departments in Whitehall as stated in an article in the *Manchester guardian*.

During 1956-57, 5,298 volumes in English and 4,768 in Oriental languages were borrowed from this library. Most of the publications

from its stock of 2,80,000 have been microfilmed and some of them sold to Indian organisations and individuals. 9,229 microfilms were ordered in 1956-57.

56 Documentation Activity Abroad

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan addressed the members of the DLA on the 'Library and documentation activity in Russia and Poland' in New Delhi on 23 October 1959. Dr. Ranganathan had returned to India on 3 October 1959, after visiting United States, UK, Germany, Poland and Russia where he had gone to attend certain international conferences. In Russia he studied the organisation and working of VINITI (All Union Centre for Scientific and Technical Information) and the Lenin Library at Moscow. In Warsaw, Dr. Ranganathan gave a talk on 'Depth classification' in the Documentation School, and addressed the Polish Library Association on 'Scientific method in Library Science'. In Moscow also, he spent some hours with a large assembly of librarians exchanging information about Russia and India. They were invited to a lunch by the Indian Ambassador in Moscow. At their request, Dr. Ranganathan described what led him to invent the Colon Classification, Facet Analysis and Chain Procedure, and how he got at them. They all had the demonstration on his latest work—Postutational approach to library classification.

57 Library Developments in Madras

56A HOME DELIVERY SERVICE OF BOOKS

The Local Library Authority of Madras city constituted under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, started home delivery of book from one of the branch libraries from 24 June 1959. This scheme was inaugurated by Shri C. Subramaniam, Finance and Education Minister of Madras.

Shri V. N. Subbaroyan, Chairman LLA, stated that the LLA had under its control 74 branches libraries. Two of these were exclusively for women and some had children's corner attached. The total number of books in branch libraries was 1,26,710 besides the Central Library which had 5,293. The Central Library Authority had purchased land at a cost of 4.5 lakhs for constructing the Central Library building, estimated to cost 14 lakhs of rupees, half of this cost was expected from the Government of India. A librachine would visit the 43 branch libraries lending books once a week, for delivering books required by the members and taking books returned by them.

The home delivery service has been started in Triplicane Division and members requiring this service would be charged 25 n.p. per month.

58 LIBRARY SERVICE THROUGH AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

The Local Library Authority, Madras has established library service through audio-visual aids. The service was inaugurated by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan on 9 August 1959.

Dr. Ranganathan stated that he had submitted a Rs. 2 crore plan to the Central Government for the organisation and development of library service for research workers and industrialists during the Third Plan period. He also analysed the Report of the Advisory Committee for Libraries which he said, contained "many sound propositions" but was not clear on several points.

Shri R. Shanmugham, Secretary, LLA, stated that the library service through audio-visual aids was the first of its kind in India undertaken by a LLA.

59 Gandhiana in Telegu

The Andhra State Board Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi decided on 10 June 1959 to implement a "Gandhi Sahitya Prachurana" programme in Telegu. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been provided to meet the cost of the publications for four years.

60 New Library Bill for Andhra

The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 is in force in the Andhra State. With the integration of Hyderabad, the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 has remained in force in the Telengana area of the State. A revised draft-bill repealing both these Acts was notified in the *Andhra gazette* on 31 July 1959.

According to the revised Bill clause 21 (2) (c), the Government will make special grants to the Local Library Authority for any specific purpose connected with the libraries and social education. Sub clause (c) makes Government contribution equal to the library cess collected under sub-clause (2) of clause 20. The Bill also provides for library cess to be levied at four naye paise per rupee against three naye paise as provided in the existing Acts.

61 Film Library, Naini Tal

The Naini Tal Film Society has decided to establish a Film Library for screening and making readily available good educational films. The society has so far screened 250 films and held an audio-visual exhibition with planearium and television. This is a remarkable achievement for any film society in India.

62 Bengal Library Association

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARIANSHIP

The result of the Certificate Course in Librarianship Examination conducted by the Bengal Library Association in August 1959 has been declared. 120 candidates appeared for the Examination. Of these, 64 have been declared successful.

The following Candidates have passed with distinction in order of merit :

Roll No.	Name	Roll No.	Name
75	Mukherjee (Baidnath)	116	Sur (Tarakdas)
115	Sur (Satyendranarayan)		

63 Central Jain Library, Delhi

The Jain Sahita Sadan was opened by Dr. S. Radhakishnan, Vice President of India. The library contains rare manuscripts on Jainism some of them as old as 1500 years.

64 Central Sindhi Library, New Delhi

The Central Library to house Sindhi literature and facilitate research in Sindhi has been established in Hindi Bhawan in New Delhi. It was opened by Prof. N.R. Malkani on 21 May 1959.

65 Delhi Library Association

65A UNION CATALOGUE OF PERIODICALS

The Delhi Library Association adopted a resolution for compilation of a Union Catalogue of Periodicals in Delhi Libraries in its Annual General Body meeting held in May 1959. Consequent on this resolution, the Executive Committee appointed a Sub-Committee of the following persons to compile the Union Catalogue :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Shri S. Parthasarthy | 3 Shri N.K. Goil |
| 2 Shri V. Sundaram | 4 Shri P.N. Kanla |

The Committee has since invited the list of holdings of periodicals from the libraries in Delhi.

65B AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL

The Delhi Library Association will award a Gold Medal every year at its Annual General Body meeting to a librarian in recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of library science. A resolution to this effect was moved in its Annual General Body meeting in May 1959.

65C LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The Library Conference scheduled to have been held in December

1959 under the auspices of the Delhi Library Association has been postponed to 1960. This will facilitate the printing of the papers in advance and provide opportunity for proper discussion over the problems raised in the papers.

INTERNATIONAL

66 International Advisory Committee on Bibliography

The International Advisory Committee on Bibliography and the International Advisory Committee on Documentation and Terminology in Pure and Applied Sciences (IACDT) met in Paris on 11-14 May 1959 to consider the recommendation of the Tenth General Conference of the Unesco for the abolition of these committee and their function being taken by a new committee with wider powers. The Joint Committee was of the opinion that Unesco could offer assistance by compiling a list of documentation centres on classified basis and recommended for a meeting of Directors of documentation centres in 1960 in East Asia. The Committee also recommended contracts for 1959-60 in forging bibliographical projects. The new Unesco Advisory Committee on Bibliography will consist of 12 members of whom at least six members will be experts in documentation and bibliography. The formation of the new Committee was necessitated by the deliberations of the International Conference on Scientific Information held at Washington in November 1958.

67 International Conference on Information Retrieval

An International Conference on Information Retrieval and Machinery for Retrieval and Translation was held in Cleveland (USA) from 6-12 September 1959. It was sponsored by the Documentation Research Centre of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and Rand Corporation. The delegates were invited from various countries. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan represented India. There were also observers. Total attendance was 200. The following four papers were contributed by India :

- 1 RANGANATHAN (S. R.) : Classification and retrieval problems of pursuit.
- 2 " " Natural classification and machine language.
- 3 " " Classifying, indexing, coding.
- 4 PARTHASARTHY (S.) : Faceted classification as an approach to machine coding.

The chief achievement of the Conference was the making of the areas common to conventional information retrieval through analytico-synthetic classification and cataloguing with the aid of Chain Procedure

or any other equivalent of it. Dr. Ranganathan was the chief guest at the dinner given to the delegates by the President of the Western Reserve University. A Continuation Committee was appointed to organise further work in the immediate future and to convene the next conference not earlier than 18 months. Shri B.C. Vickery (Great Britain) and Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (India) are the President and Vice-President of that Committee respectively. Four other Committees were appointed for the following :

- 1 Exchange of material ;
- 2 Exchange of personnel ;
- 3 Nomenclature belonging to the area of classification, cataloguing and information retrieval through machinery ; and
- 4 Research in the problems arising in the field.

Dr. Ranganathan is the Chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature. This committee will work in collaboration with FID.

68 International Federation of Library Associations

The IFLA held its conference in Warsaw (Poland) from 14-17 September 1959. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was invited to attend the conference. He had already been informed that no annual report about the library conditions of India was received from India since he last reported in 1953. Therefore, his report this time covered a three-year period from July 1956 to June 1959, which he presented to the conference.

69 International Federation for Documentation

The twenty-fifth Conference of FID was held in Warsaw from 18-26 September 1959. Both the sessions on 19 September were devoted to the General Theory of Classification. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (India) presided. The first session was used in the demonstration of the 'Postulational Approach to Classification' being evolved in India during the last two years. In the second session, Mr. De. Grolier gave an account of the International Conference on Information Retrieval held at Cleveland. After that, resolutions were passed requesting FID to take certain steps in securing 'Glossaries of classification terms' from different schools of classification. In the first instance, to collate them, and then to examine what could be done to arrive at a standard glossary. Dr. Ranganathan also presided over another session in which Mr. D. J. Foskett (Great Britain) gave a paper a 'Comparative Classification'. In the session, the areas requiring research in the idea plane, verbal plane and the notational plane, were marked out. Later on, Dr. Ranganathan

presented to the Bureau of FID, specific subjects which it would be useful to investigate in the immediate future.

The Council of FID accepted the invitation of Brazil to hold the 20th Conference in Rio de Janeiro in the last week of July 1960. The general theme for the conference will be co-operation between documentation centres.

OTHER COUNTRIES

70 British Council

The British Government is likely to expand the British Council's library services in several countries and also increase the Council's aid for the presentation of books and periodicals abroad. The Government has decided to help the colonial territories in their library development through the British Council.

British Council at present maintains nearly 140 libraries in 65 countries and employs 13 British professional librarians. The rest of the libraries are staffed by local personnel. The Secretary of the British Library Association has emphasised the need for experienced trained staff in all these libraries.

71 Public Social Library Co-operation

The Technical College Library at Heanor, Derbyshire has been incorporated with the new Country Regional Library opened in the same area. This combined library has been housed in a two storey building costing about £27,000. The ground floor has accommodated the adult and children's lending libraries, and the regional secretariate. The Technical College Library is in the first floor besides having a main reading room and two study rooms. Regional Librarian will also be the Technical College Librarian.

72 CEDESA

The 'Centre de documentation économique et sociale africaine' (CEDESA) set up at 12 Avenue Regier, Liege (Belgium) has started the publication of bibliographical index cards listing economic and social reports on Africa in general and on each of the African countries in particular.

73 NIDER

The 'Nederlands Institute Voor Documentatie en Registratuur' (NIDER) at the Hague, has established a study and documentation centre.

74 International Library Week

The Second International Library Week was held at the Library School, Catholic University, from 14-21 June 1959. Twelve foreign librarians studying, working or observing in libraries of the United States attended this function. They discussed technical processes, government aid to libraries, building and equipment, library trends and comparative library development.

75 Fellowships for Study in Library Science

The Special Library Association of the United States has offered four \$1,000 scholarship for graduate study in special librarianship for 1959-61. Candidates will be selected on the basis of their interest in special library work, scholastic standing and financial need. Application forms are available with the Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, N.Y. which when obtained, should be submitted to the Chairman, Scholarship and Loan Fund Committee at the Association's address by 15 February, 1960.

76 American Library Association

The 78th Annual Conference of the American Library Association was held at Washington from 21-27 June 1959. It met in the capital of the USA exactly after three decades. It had 325 scheduled meetings. 5,234 was the number of registration and the attendance at this conference broke the record for all the previous conferences.

77 Special Libraries Association

The SLA celebrated its *Golden Jubilee* at Atlanta City from 31 May to 4 June 1959. The Association started in 1909 by Bretton Woods, has now a membership of 5,000 from United States, Canada and other countries. A brochure *Putting knowledge to work* issued on this occasion lists the diverse activities of the Association. On this occasion Honours Awards were presented to Shri Bill M. Woods and Kumari Ena L. Youge for their outstanding contribution in the field of geography and map librarianship. The Conference was held in four General Sessions which discussed various problems connected with special librarianship. A Seminar on "International Co-operation on Documentation" was held on 4 June 1959. The winner of five scholarships of \$1,000 each and one special grant for study in Library Science for 1959-60, were announced on 3 June 1959.

78 Photo-Composing Machine

In June 1959, the Library of Congress issued its first catalogue cards prepared by photo-composition for Chinese, Japanese and Korean materials. These machines manufactured in Japan have already been in operation in Far Eastern countries for publishing multilingual dictionaries, encyclopedias and other publications involving complicated typography. Besides being able to compose in Japanese, Chinese and Korean languages, the machine is equipped with plates for the Roman and Cyrillic alphabets.

79 Pre-Natal Cataloguing

The representatives from 12 USA publishing agencies discussed the technical problem of design and production regarding pre-natal cataloguing experiment at a meeting in Washington on 19 May 1959.

80 Incentive Awards

9 members of the staff of the Library of Congress, Washington were given honorary and cash awards in recognition of their work by their Librarian on 5 June 1959. Cash awards ranged from \$10 to \$250.

81 Union Catalogue of Manuscript Collections

A *National union catalogue of manuscript collection* will be compiled in cards by the Library of Congress. The Council on Library Resources, Inc. has provided a grant of \$2,000,000 for this project. The printed cards will be made available to each participating institution in the United States.

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ZA [*Personalia*]

PERSONALIA**ZA1 FELLOWSHIPS**

Shri Surrender Nath and Shri O. S. Sachadeva, of the Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi are on a study tour to the United States. They have been provided fellowships by the American Library Association in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation for 10 months to study the organisation of government documents in the United States. On their way to the States, they have visited the libraries in Tokyo, and on their return journey they will visit important libraries in Great Britain and other countries.

PERSONALIA

ZA2 LIBRARY GAZETTE

AHUJA (Shanta *Miss*) : Appointed Librarian (Grade III), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi from 29-9-1959.

ARORA (S. K. *Miss*) : Appointed Assistant Librarian, Research and Reference Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi from 13-8-59.

BHAGWANDAS : Appointed Librarian, Cambridge School, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

GULATI (Prem *Miss*) : Appointed Librarian (Grade III), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi from 30-9-1959.

GUPTA (Gopal Das) : Appointed Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi from 1-8-1959.

GUPTA (N. R.) : Appointed Librarian (Grade III), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi from 16-10-1959.

HANDA (Shakti *Miss*) : [Librarian, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, New Delhi.] Appointed Assistant Librarian, National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi from 1-9-1959.

HASIJA (G. C.) : Appointed Librarian (Grade III), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi from 7-10-1959.

ISLAM (Iftikhar-ul) : Appointed Assistant Librarian, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi from 10-9- 9.

JAIN (M. K.) : [Librarian (Grade II), Central Educational Library, Delhi.] Appointed Assistant Librarian, Planning Commission, New Delhi from 14-6-1959.

KAPOOR (Vijay *Miss*) : [Library Assistant, Delhi Public Library, Delhi.] Appointed Senior Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi from 10-9-1959.

KARAM SINGH : Appointed Librarian (Grade III), Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi from 24-9-1959.

KUMBAR (M. R.) : Appointed Assistant Librarian, Karnatak University, Dharwar.

MUJEEB-UL-REHMAN : Appointed Librarian, St. Columbus School, New Delhi.

PADAMNABHAN (Vimla *Miss*) : Appointed Librarian, Maharani College, Jaipur.

PARUTHI (H. K.) : [Librarian, Company Law Administration, New Delhi.] Appointed Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi from 1-9-1959.

QURESHY (Anissa *Miss*) : Appointed Assistant Librarian, Zoological Survey of India, Lucknow.

RAM KISHORE : [Library Assistant, Defence Science Organisation, New Delhi.] Promoted Junior Scientific Assistant (Documentation), Defence Science Organisation, New Delhi from 6-5-1959.

RANGRA (V. K.) : [Senior Assistant Librarian, Defence Science Organisation, New Delhi.] Promoted Senior Scientific Assistant (Documentation), DSO, New Delhi from 26-2-1959.

SASTRI (G. Adinarayana) : Appointed Technical Assistant, Delhi University Library from 10-9-59.

SETH (Sarojini *Miss*) : Appointed Librarian, Jain Higher Secondary School for Girls, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

SHARMA (Jagdish Saran) : Appointed Librarian, Punjab University from 6-9-1959.

SHASHTRY (P. S.) : Appointed Junior Scientific Assistant (Documentation), Defence Science Organisation, New Delhi from 16-7-1959.

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- 1 The latest thought of the contributor himself on classification ;
- 2 The latest thought of the contributor himself on cataloguing ;
- 3 Evaluation of Colon Classification and its impact on classificatory thought of the world ;
- 4 Evaluation of the Classified Catalogue Code and its impact on the cataloguing thought of the world ;
- 5 Evaluation of other schemes of classification ;
- 6 Evaluation of other catalogue codes ;
- 7 Analysis of other topics related to classification and cataloguing ; and
- 8 Exposition and evaluation of the theory of library classification and cataloguing on any of the following :
 - 1 Analytico-synthetic classification ;
 - 2 Facet analysis ;
 - 3 Phase analysis ;
 - 4 Canons of classification ;
 - 5 The Five Fundamental Categories ;
 - 6 Principles of helpful arrangement ;
 - 7 Postulational approach to library classification ;
 - 8 Technique of teaching classification ;
 - 91 Chain Procedure in establishing subject headings ;
 - 92 Canons of cataloguing ;
 - 93 Structure of the name-of-person and the rendering of the same in headings ;
 - 94 Structure of corporate names and the rendering of the same in headings ;
 - 95 Conflict of authorship ;
 - 96 Analysis of the complexities of periodicals ;
 - 97 Cataloguing of periodicals ;
 - 98 Feature heading for catalogues ;
 - 991 Preparation of union catalogues ;
 - 992 Preparation of national bibliography ; and
 - 993 Preparation of abstracting periodicals.

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- SUNDARAM (V.) : Librarian, Ministry of Labour & Employment, India, New Delhi.

Delhi Library Association

CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

New Session from February 1960

Last Date for Admission : **31 December 1959**

The Association conducts a one-year Certificate Course in Library Science. The classes are held at the Hardinge Municipal Public Library, Delhi-6 during the evenings. The minimum qualification for admission is Matriculation.

The syllabus consists of eight papers besides the practical records maintained during the period of the Course.

A copy of the syllabus along with the prescribed admission form can be had on payment of Rs. 1.50 from :

REGISTRAR
LIBRARY SCIENCE COURSE,
HARDINGE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Queen's Garden, DELHI-6.

LIBRARY HERALD

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